

1/29

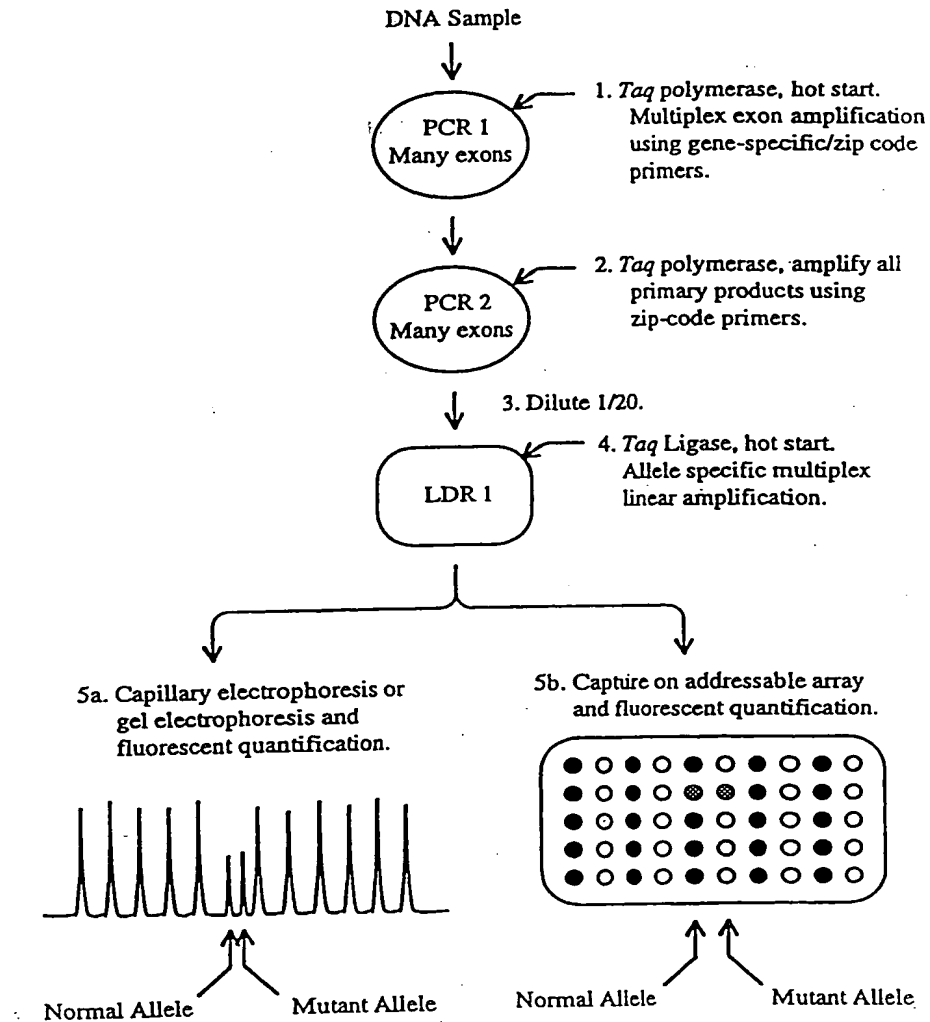


FIG. 1

2/29

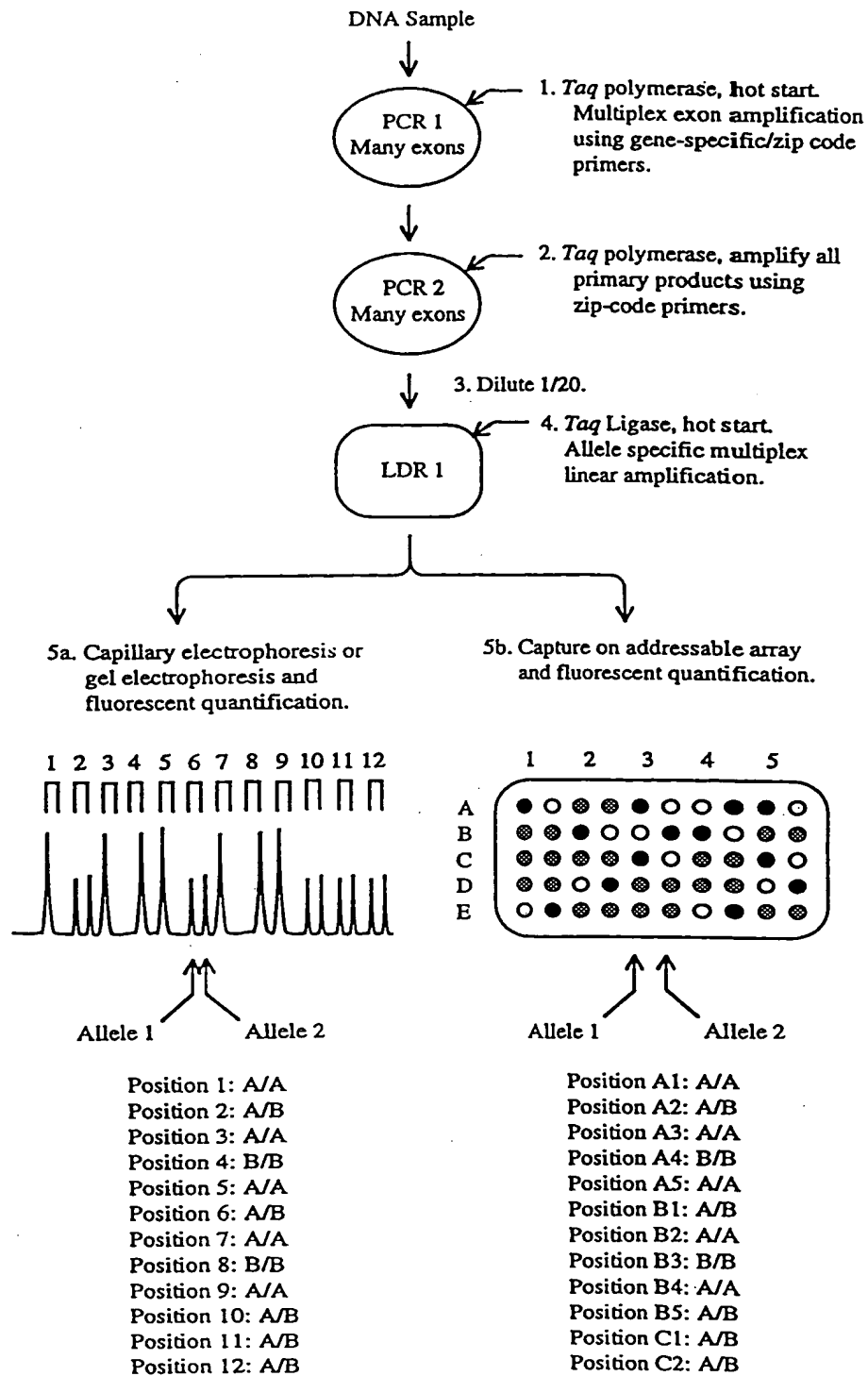
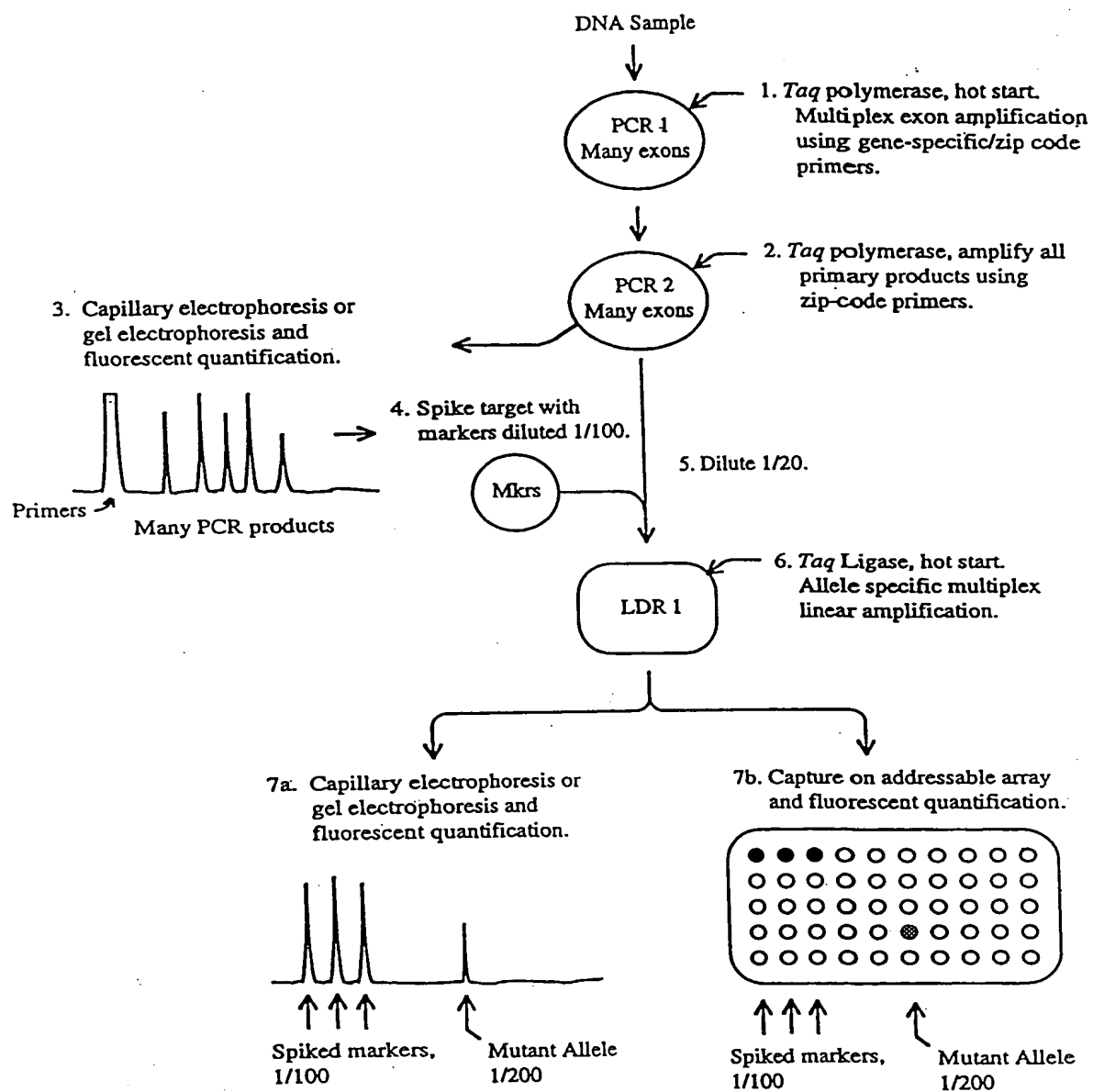
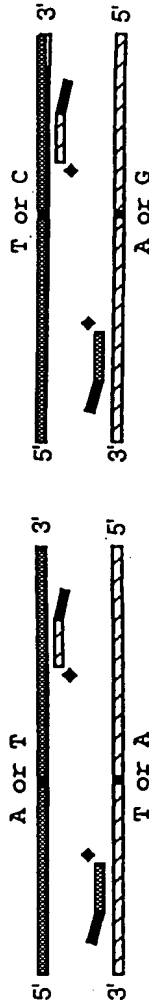


FIG. 2

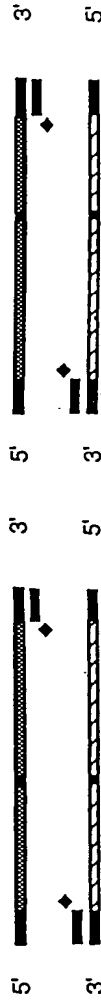
**FIG. 3**

PCR/PCR/LDR

1. PCR amplify regions containing allelic variations using gene-specific/zip code primers, dNTPs and *Taq* polymerase. ♦

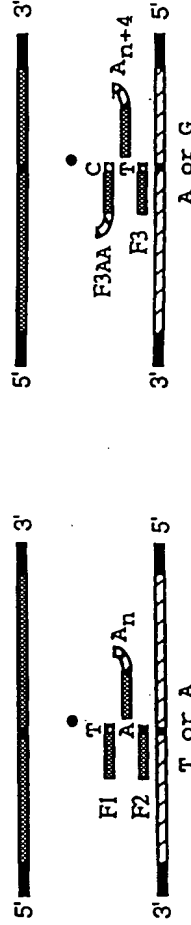


2. PCR amplify all primary products using zip code primers, dNTPs and *Taq* polymerase.

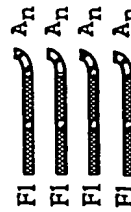


3. Perform LDR using allele-specific LDR primers and thermostable ligase. ●

Allele-specific oligonucleotides ligate to common oligonucleotides only when there is perfect complementarity at the junction.



4. Separate fluorescent products on a DNA sequencer and quantify each allele.



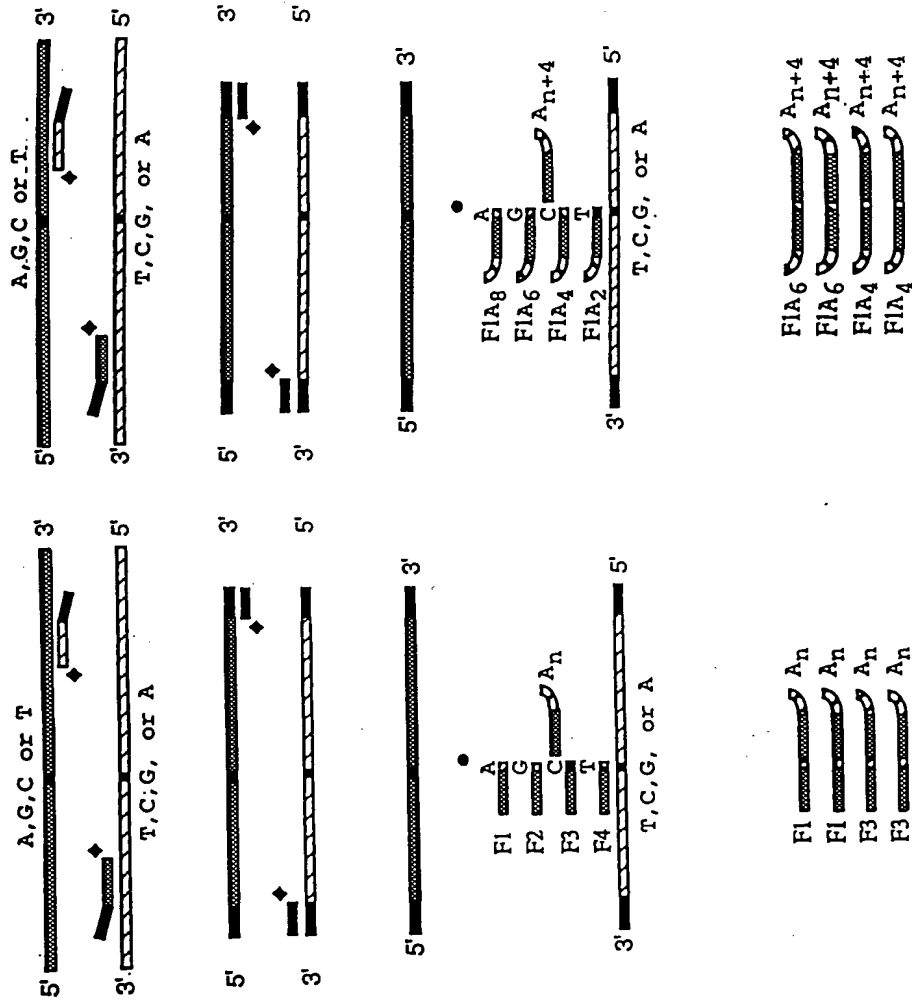
Homozygous: T allele only.

Heterozygous: C and T alleles.

FIG. 4

PCR/PCR/LDR

1. PCR amplify regions containing allelic variations using gene-specific/zip code primers, dNTPs and Taq polymerase. ♦
2. PCR amplify all primary products using zip code primers, dNTPs and Taq polymerase.
3. Perform LDR using allele-specific LDR primers and thermostable ligase. ●
Allele-specific oligonucleotides ligate to common oligonucleotides only when there is perfect complementarity at the junction.
4. Separate fluorescent products on a DNA sequencer and quantify each allele.



Heterozygous: G and C alleles.

Heterozygous: A and C alleles.

FIG. 5

PCR/PCR/LDR : Nearby alleles

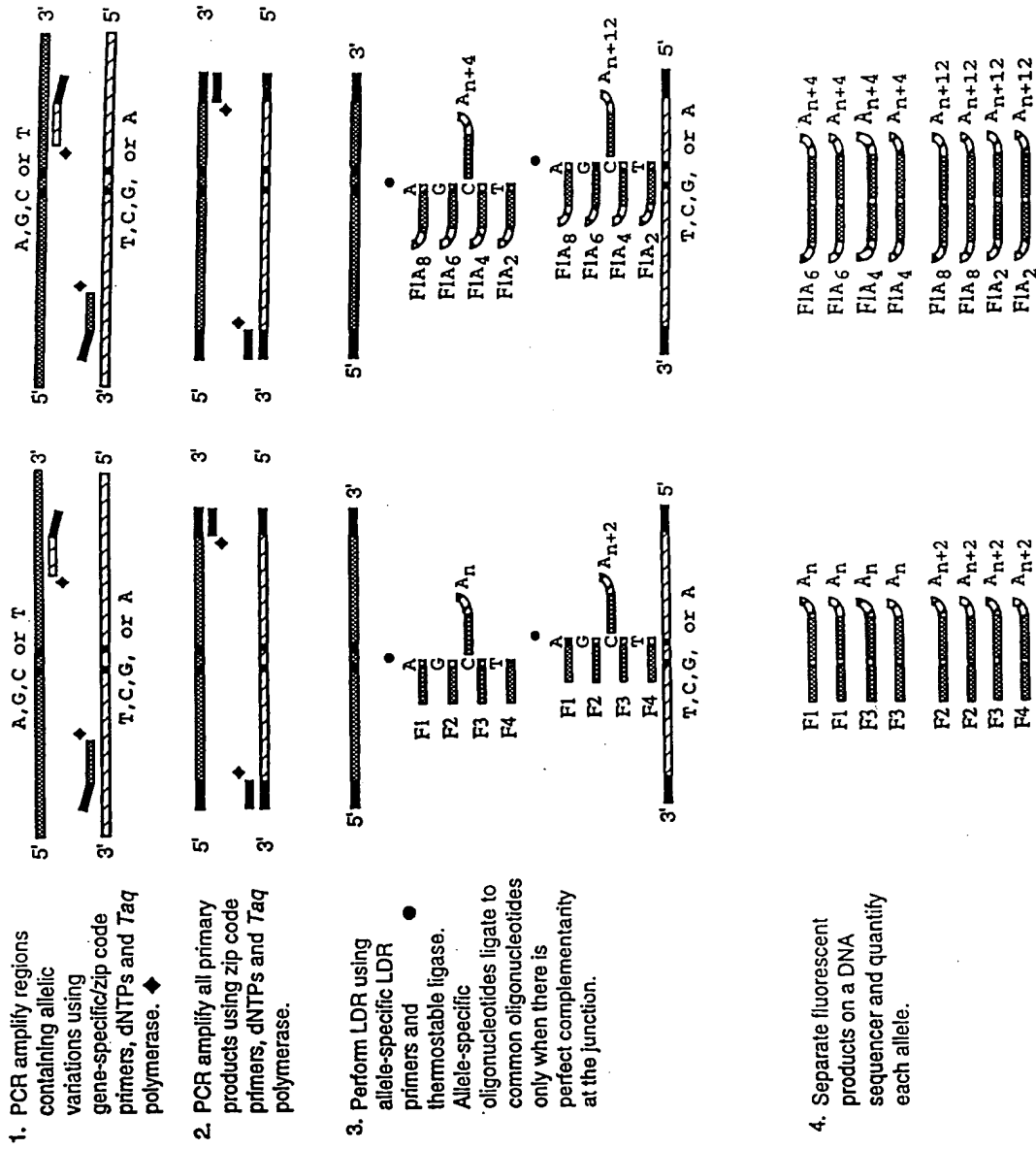


FIG. 6

1st Position.
Heterozygous: A and C alleles.
2nd Position.
Heterozygous: G and T alleles.

7/29

PCR/PCR/LDR : Adjacent alleles, cancer detection

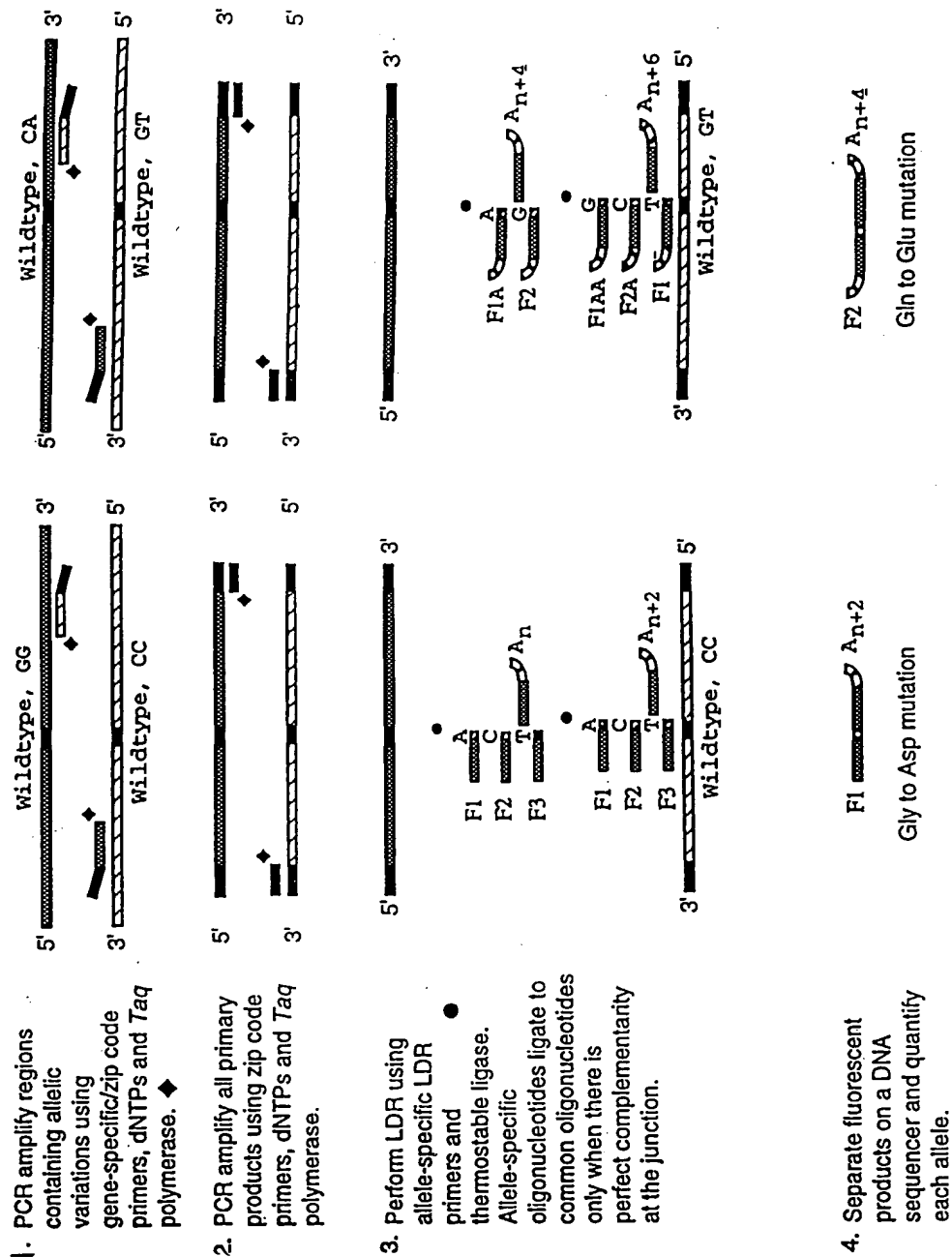


FIG. 7

8/29

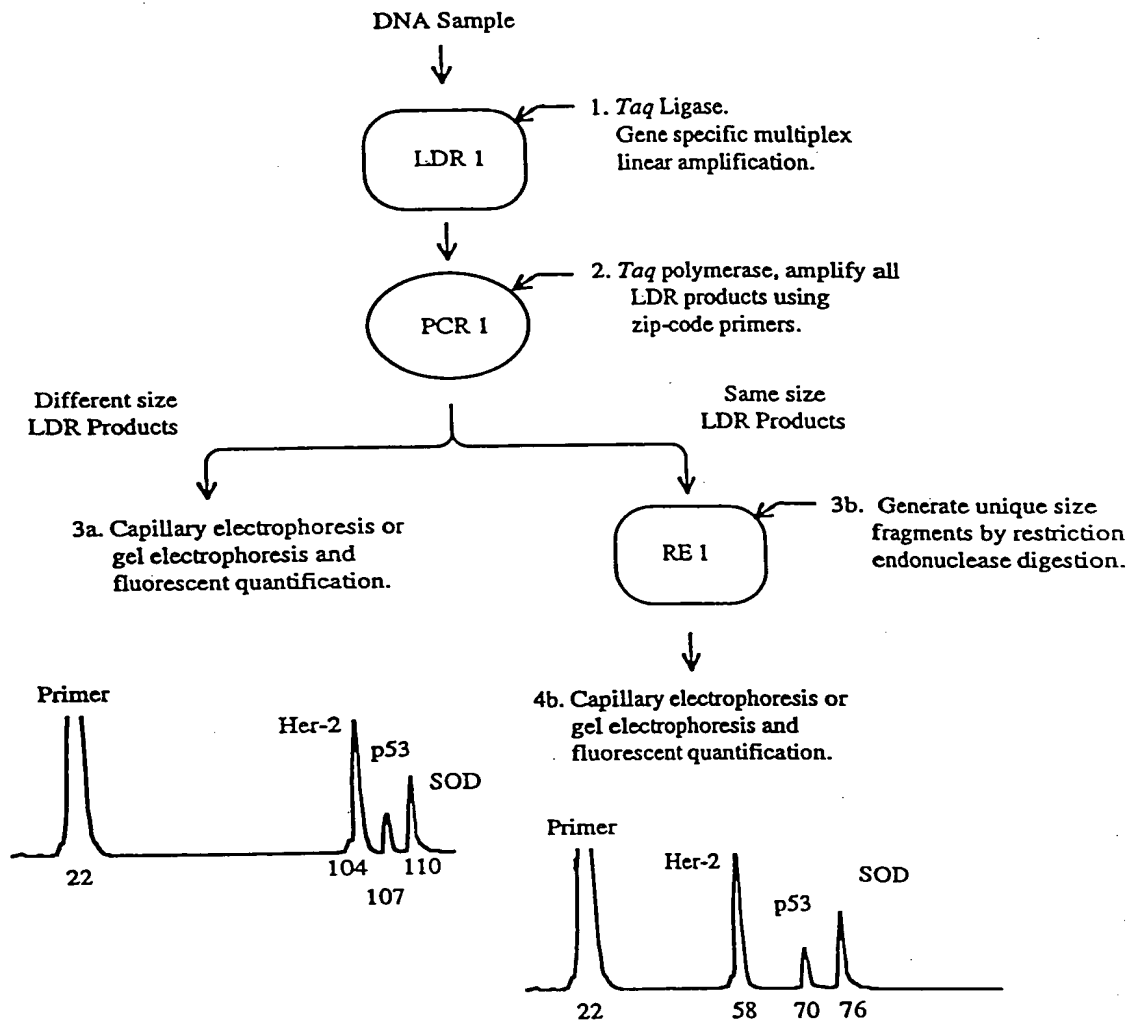


FIG. 8

9/29

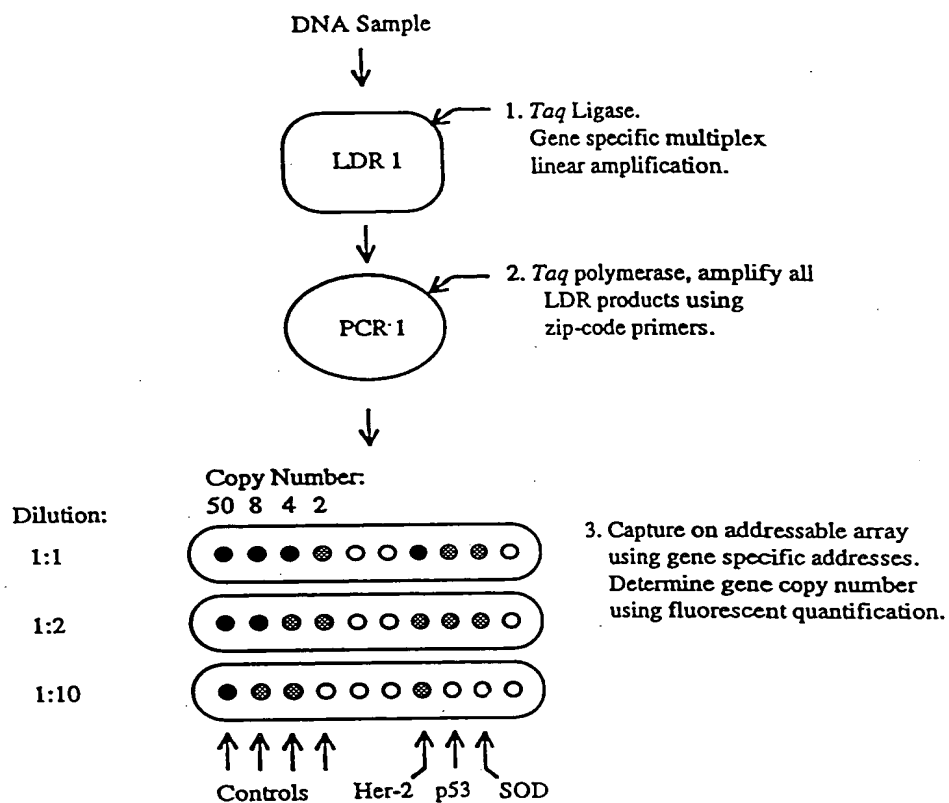


FIG. 9

10/29

LDR / PCR: Multiplex detection of gene amplifications and deletions

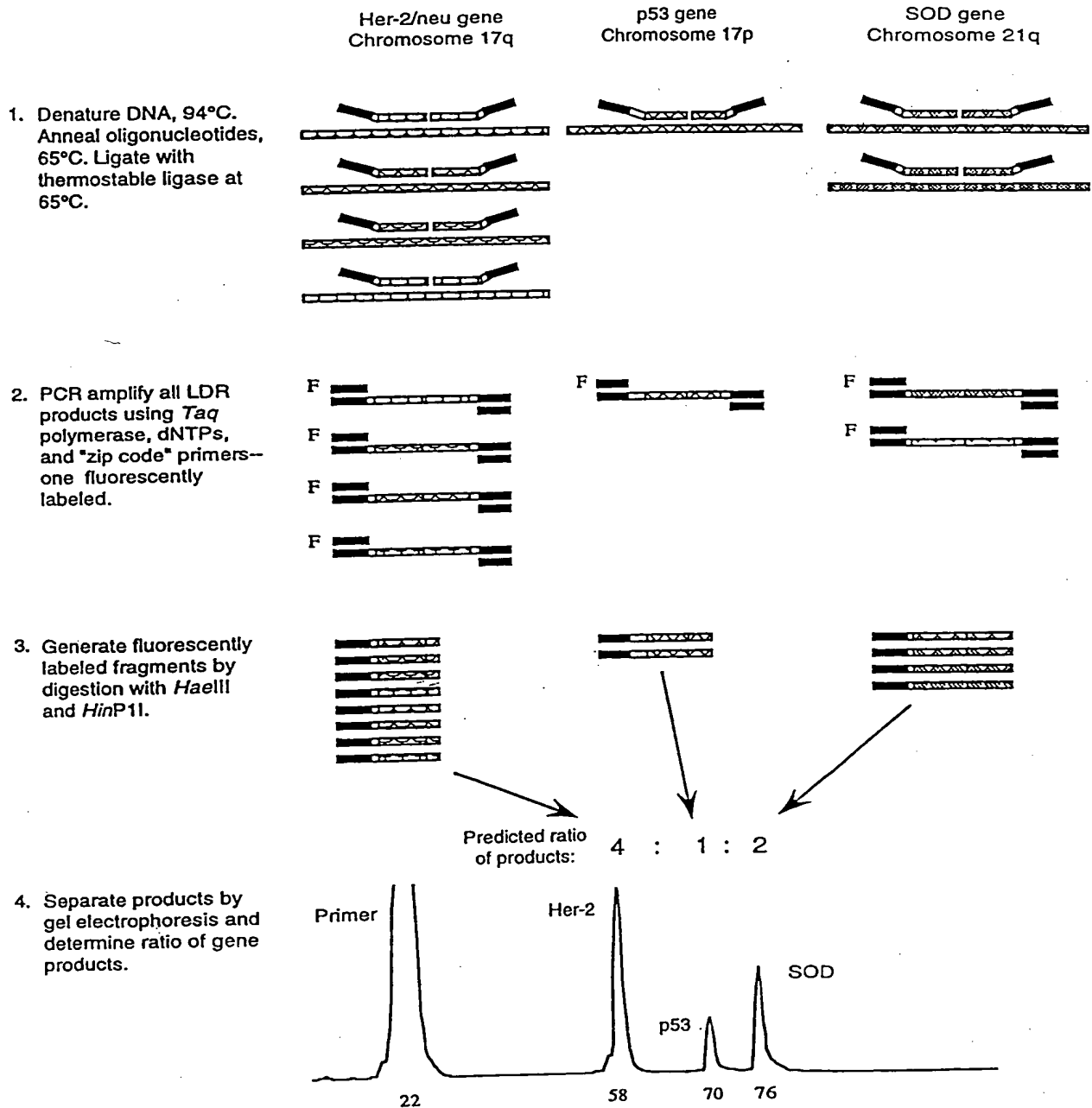


FIG. 10

Allele specific LDR / PCR Problem

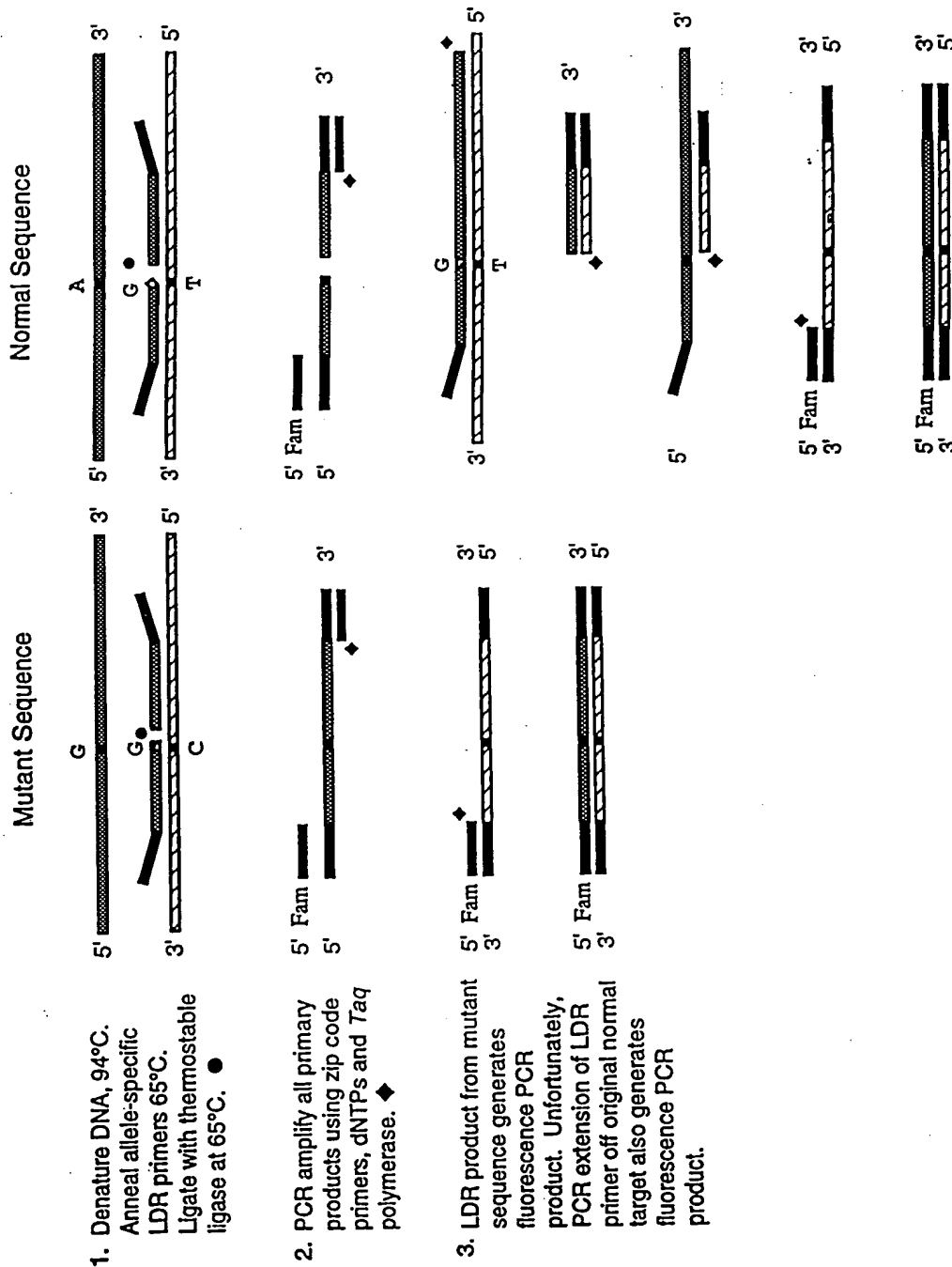


FIG. 11

12/29

Solution to allele specific LDR / PCR problem

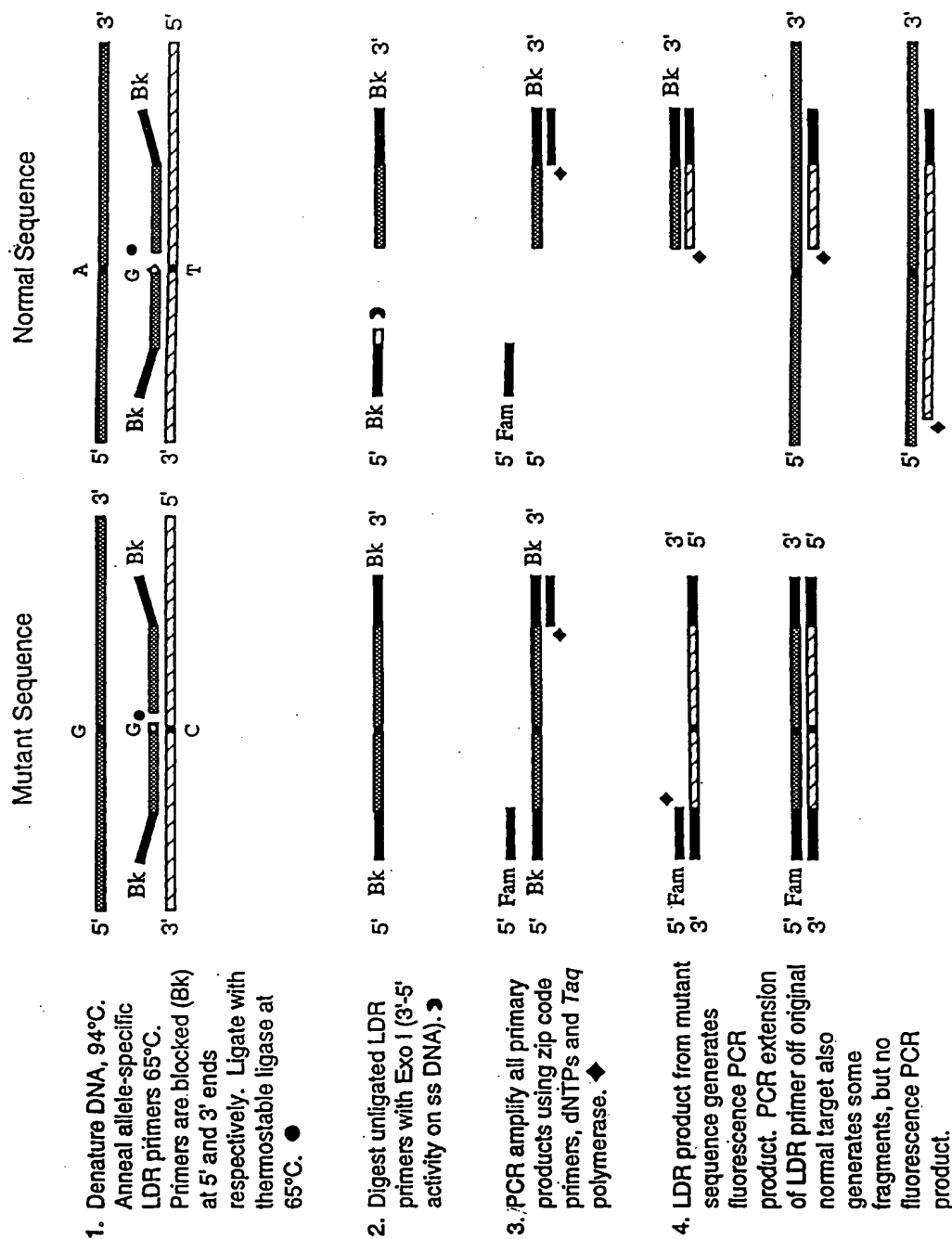


FIG. 12

13/29

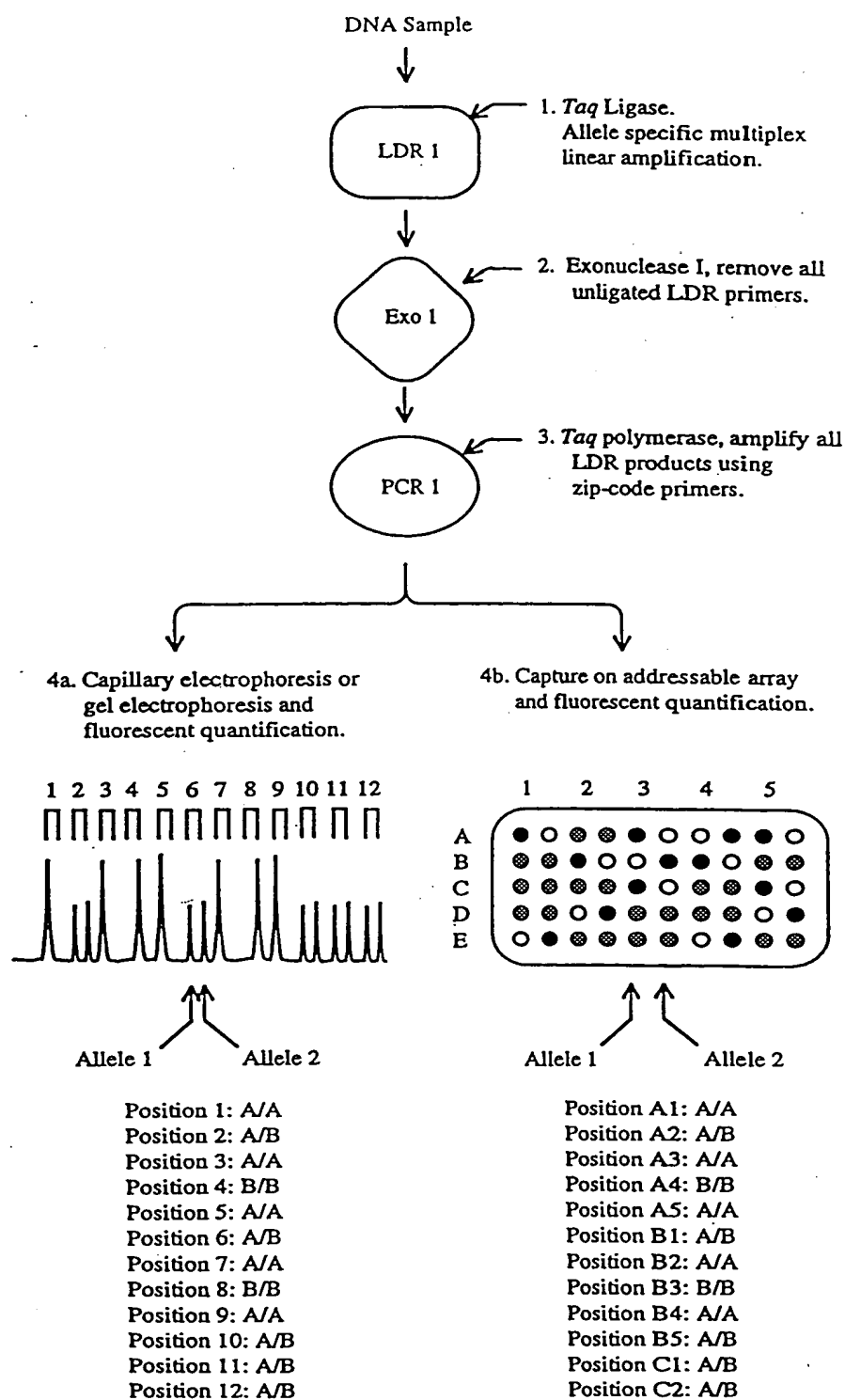


FIG. 13

14/29

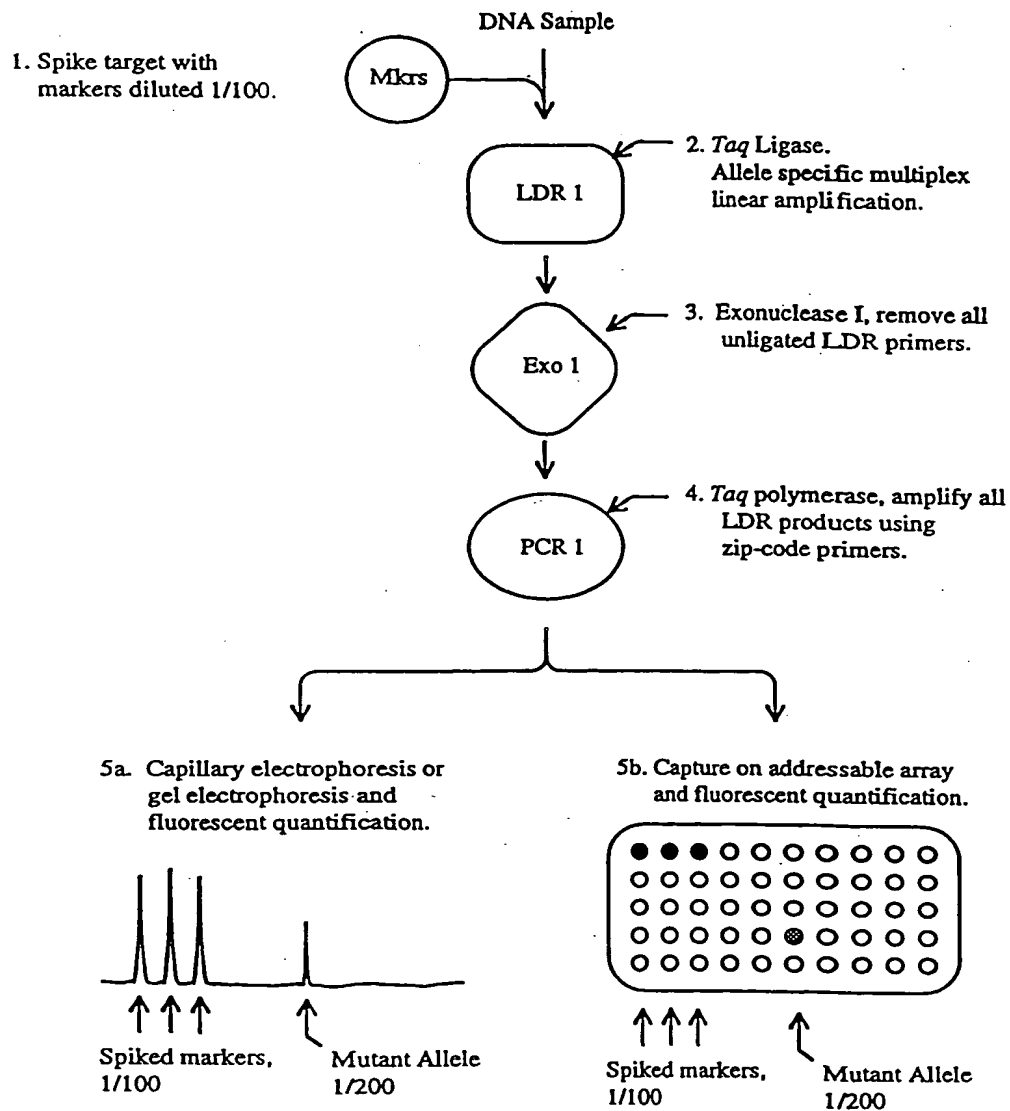


FIG. 14

Allele specific LDR / PCR for mutations or polymorphisms

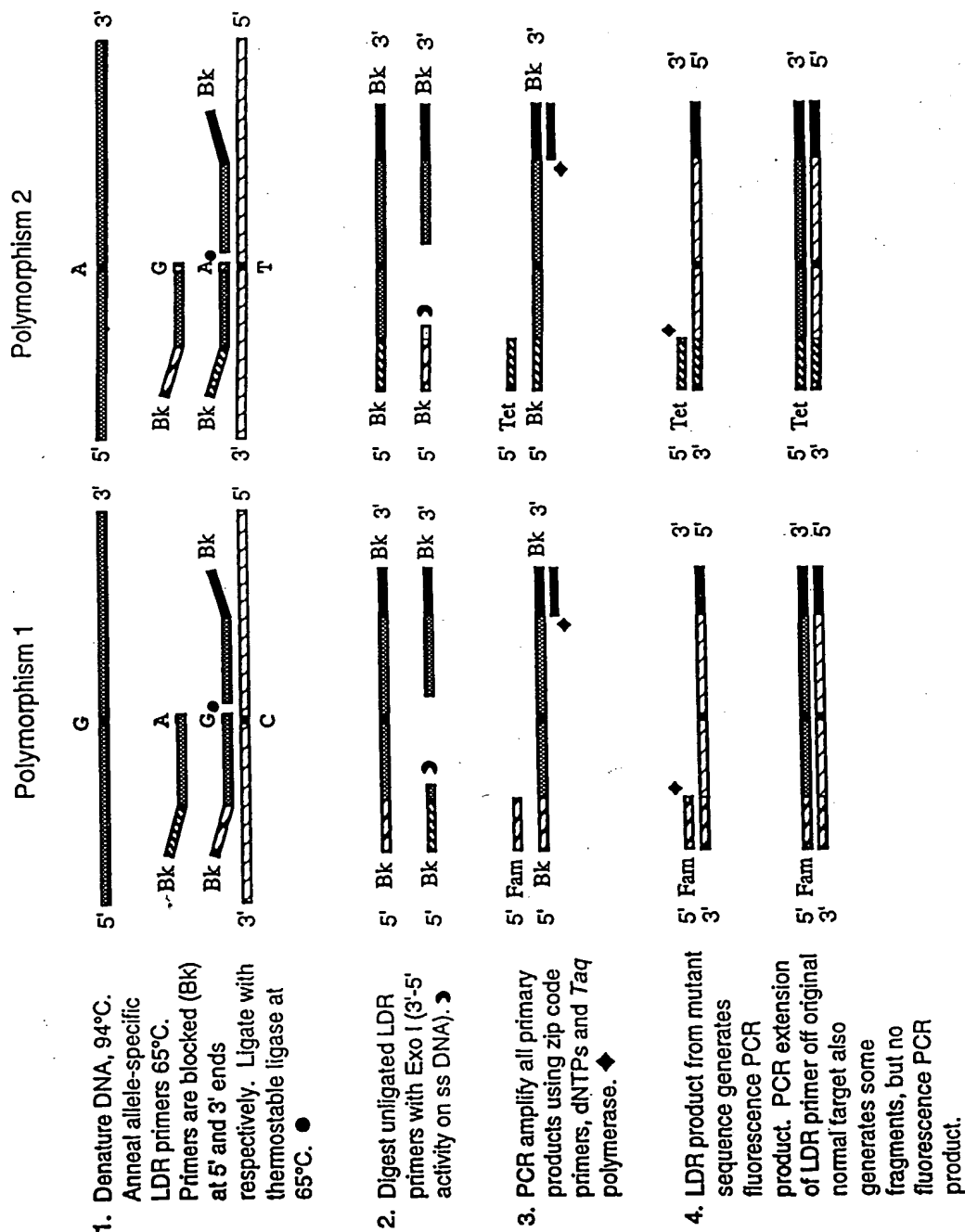


FIG. 15

LDR / PCR of mononucleotide repeats using exonuclease selection

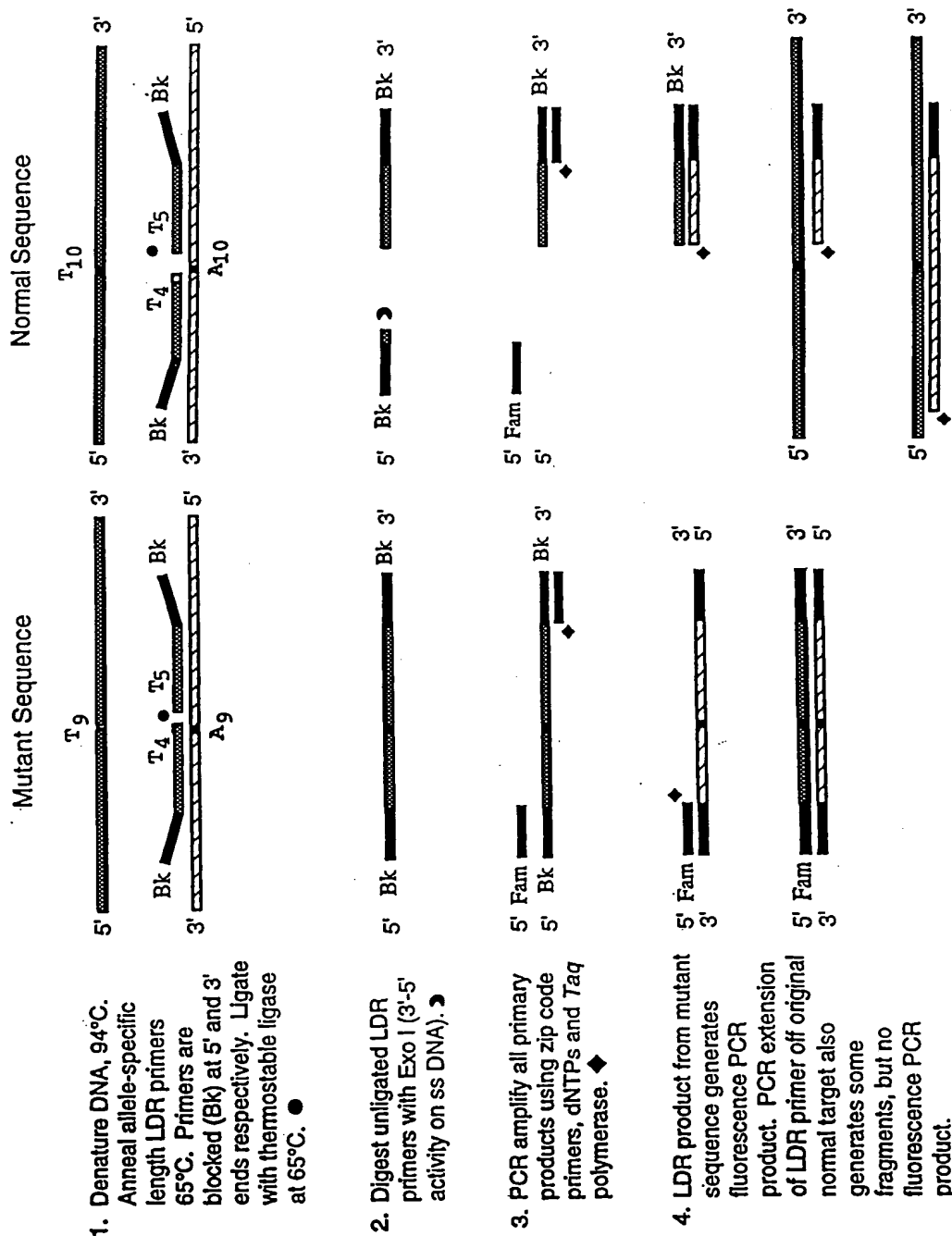


FIG. 16

18/29

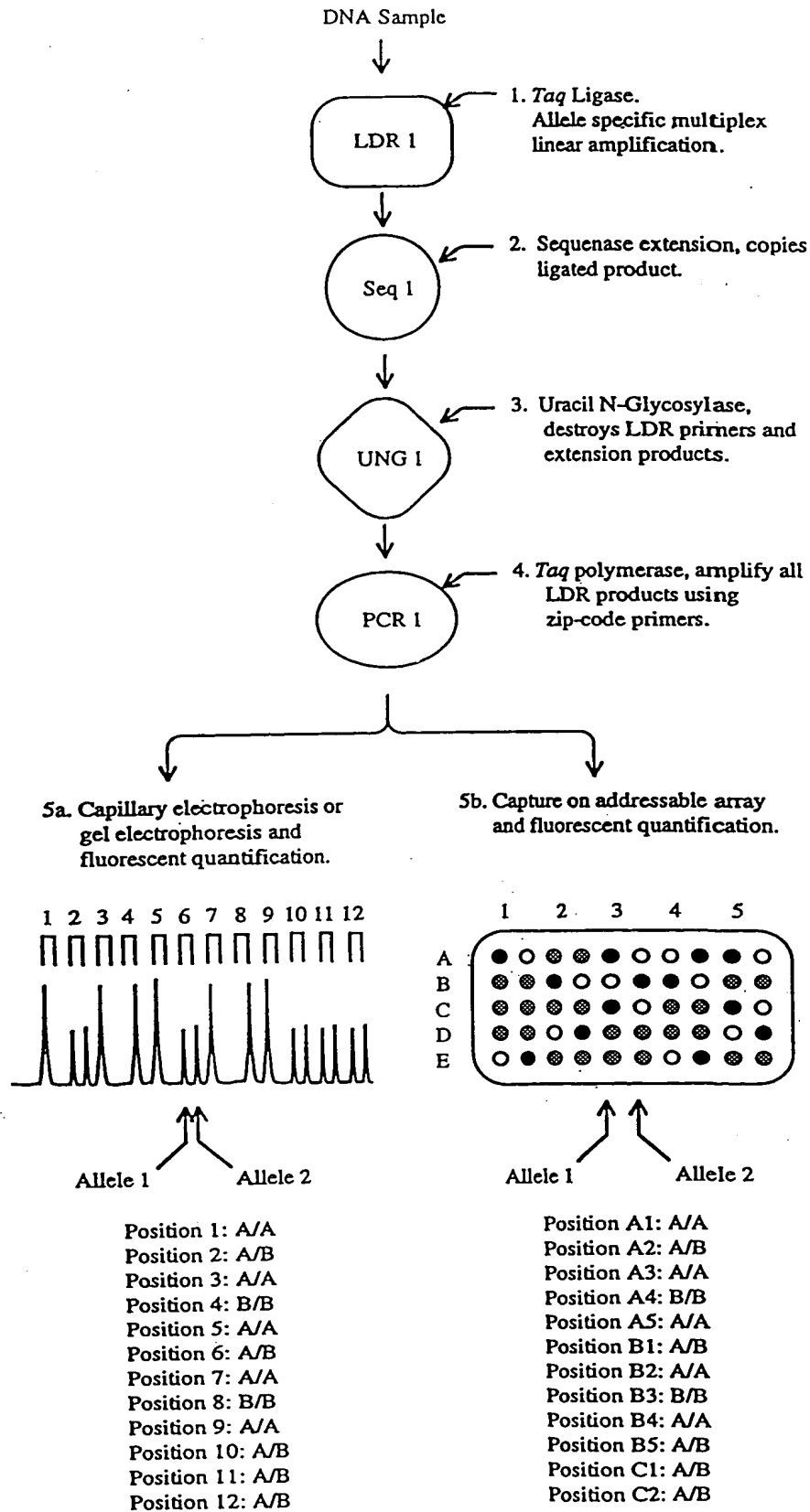


FIG. 18

19/29

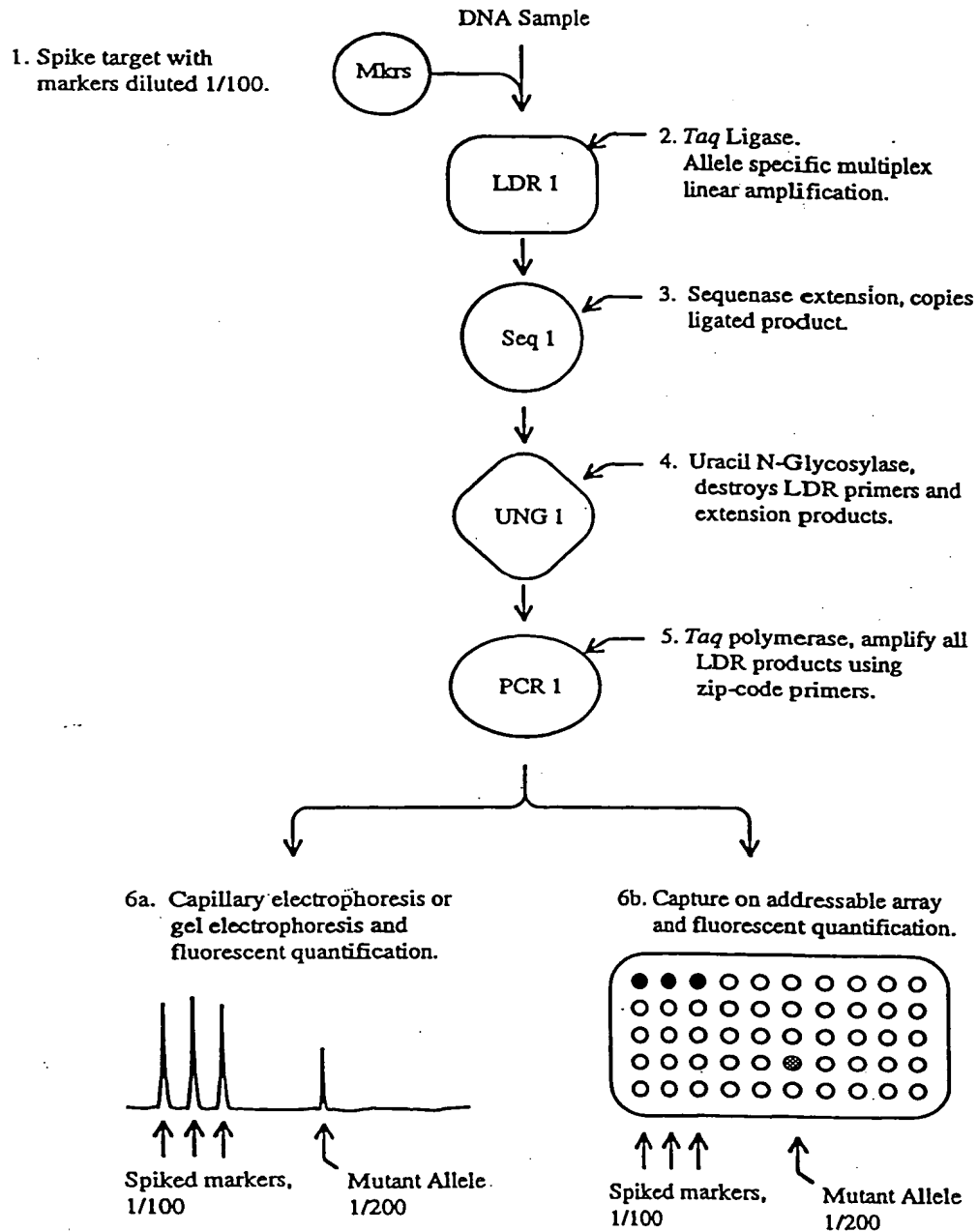


FIG. 19

LDR / PCR of mononucleotide repeats using Uracil N-glycosylase selection

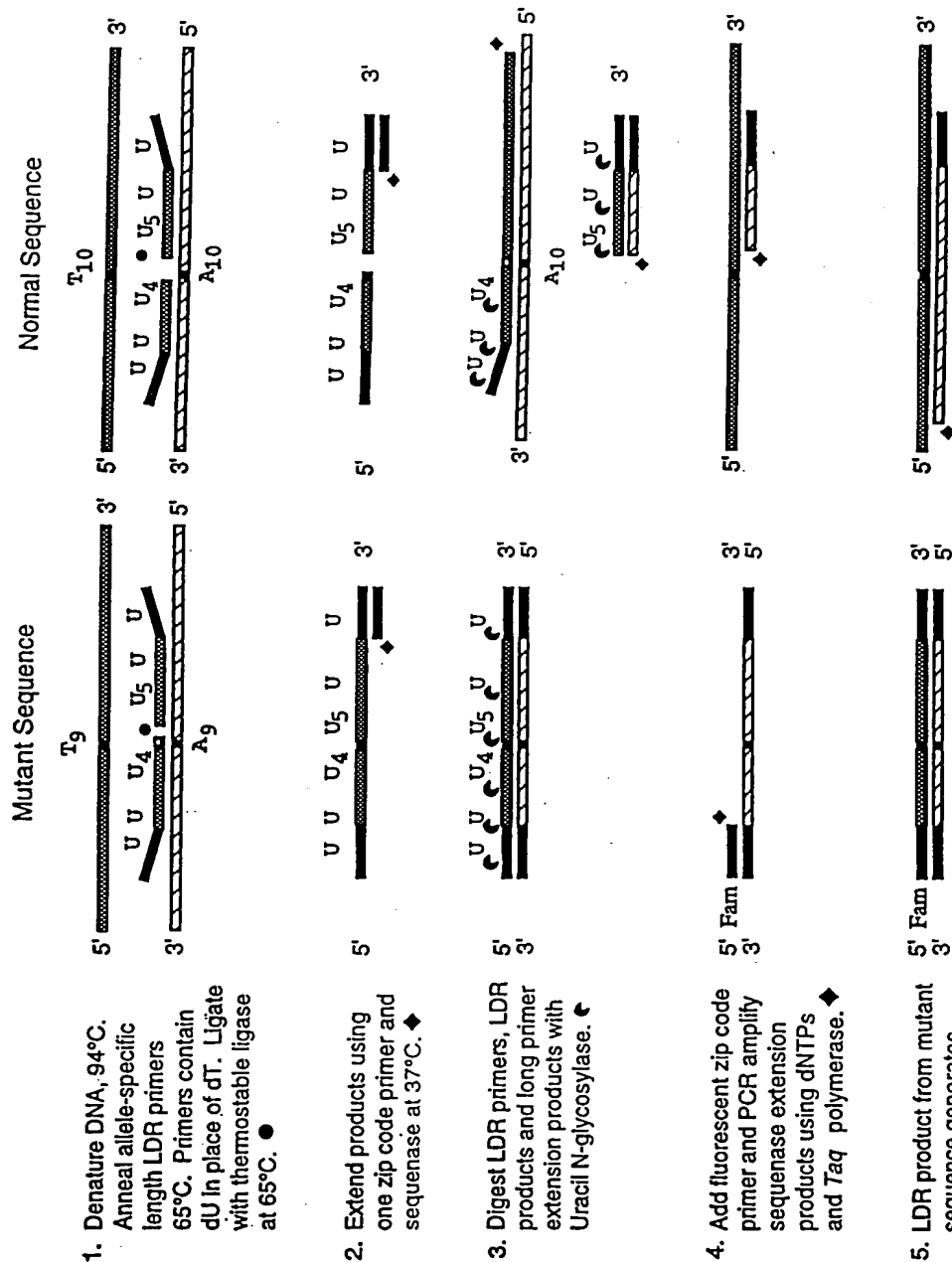


FIG. 20

LDR / PCR of mononucleotide repeat polymorphisms using Uracil N-glycosylase selection

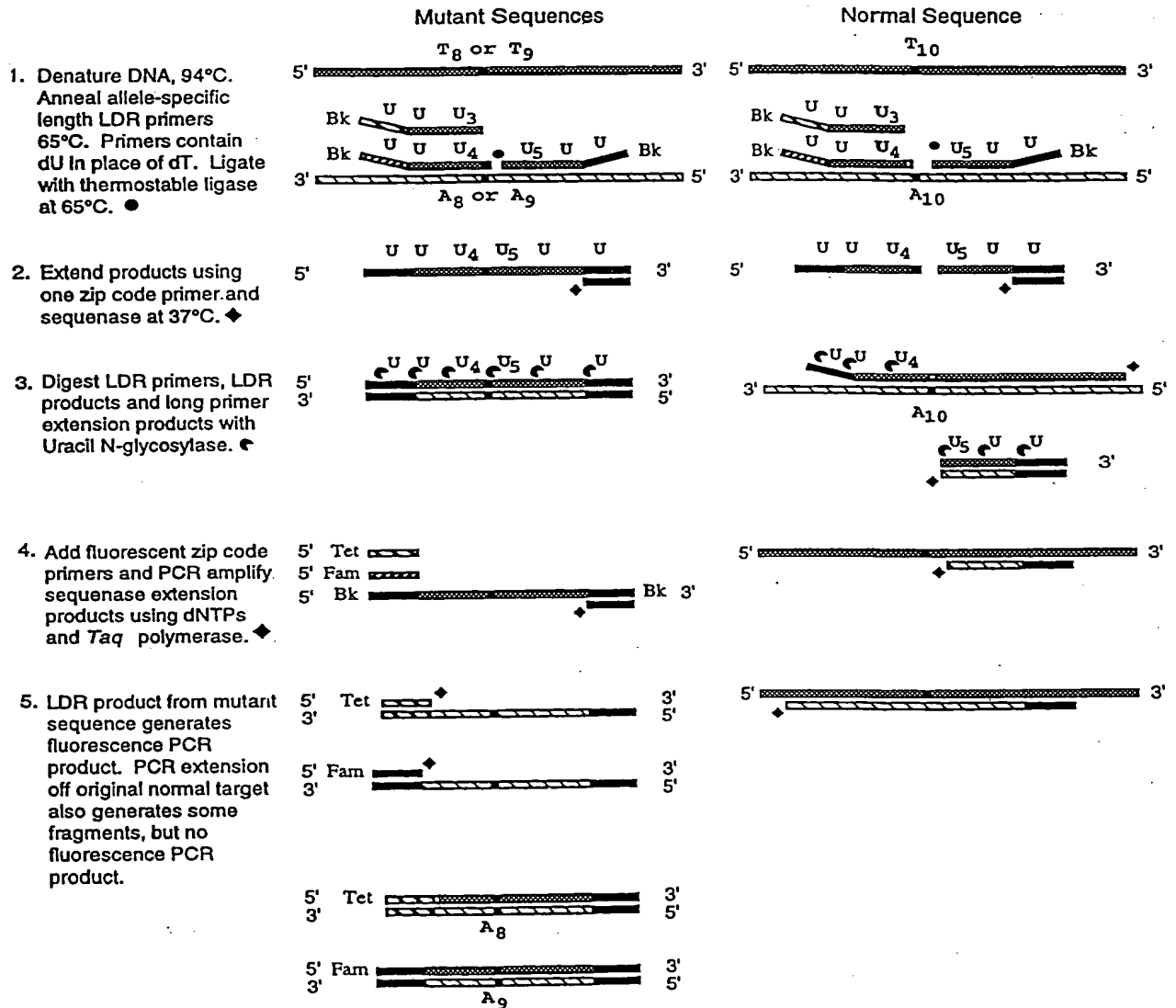
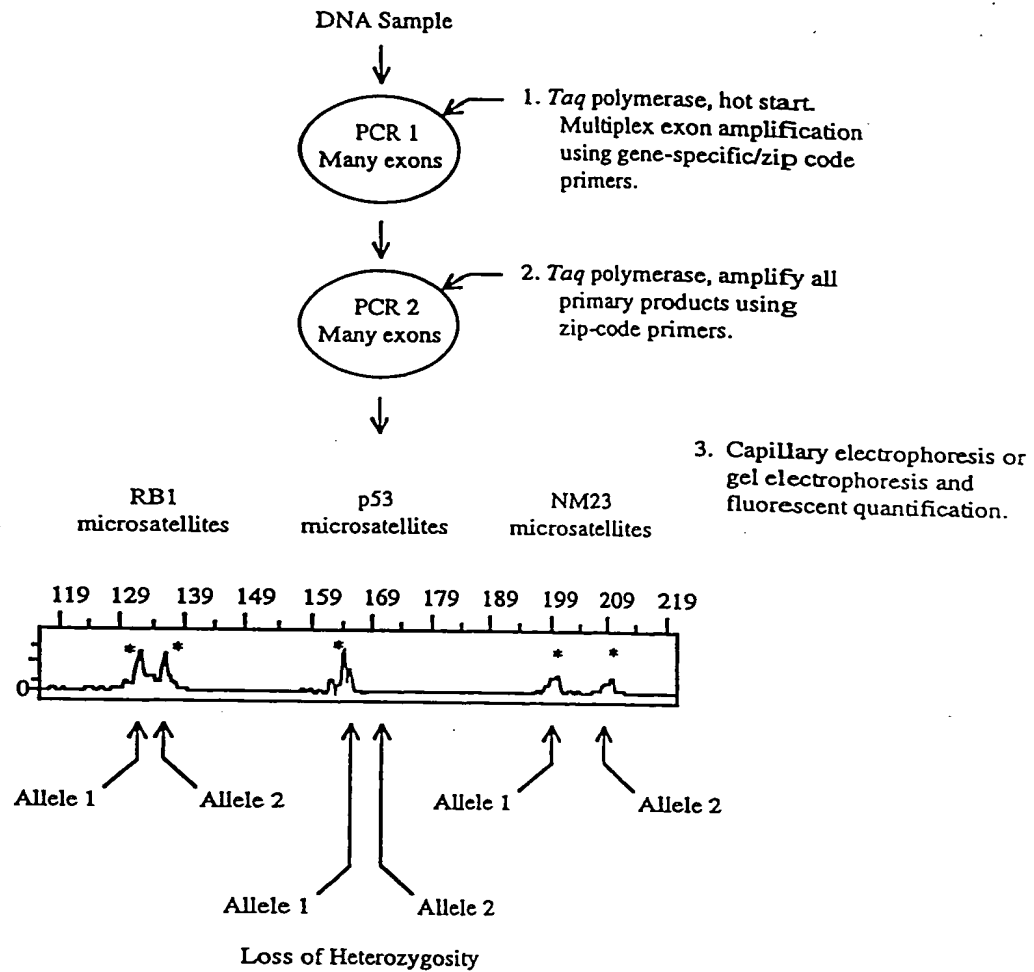


FIG. 21

**FIG. 22**

PCR / PCR : Multiplex Microsatellite assays

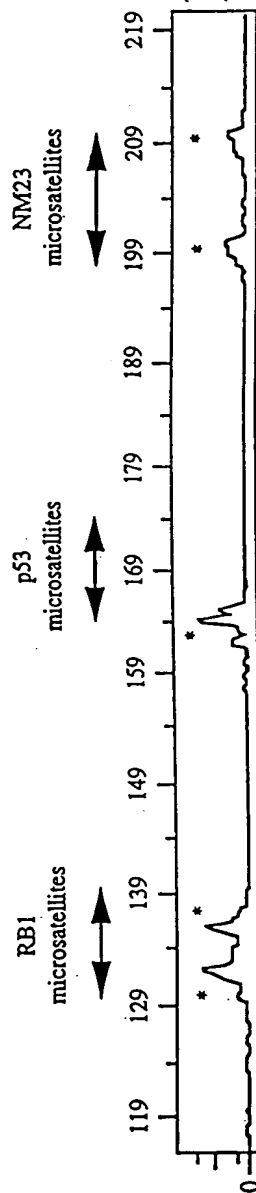
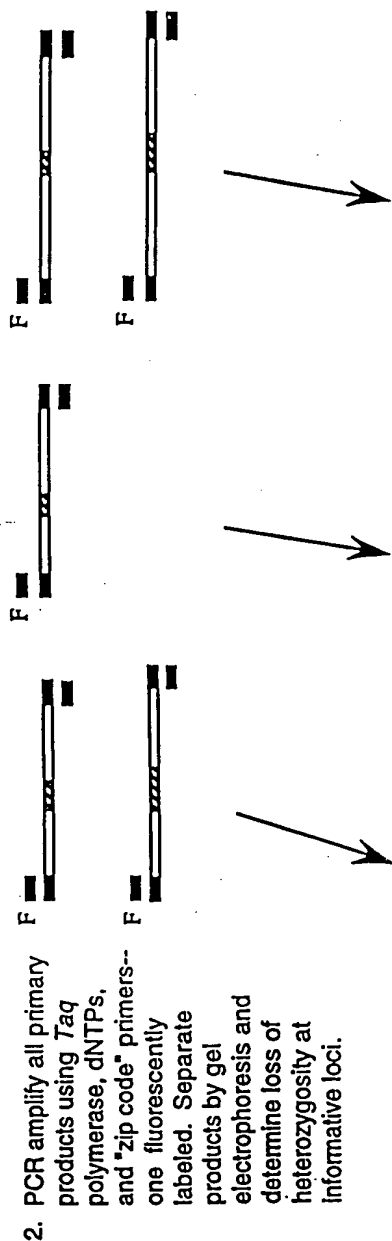
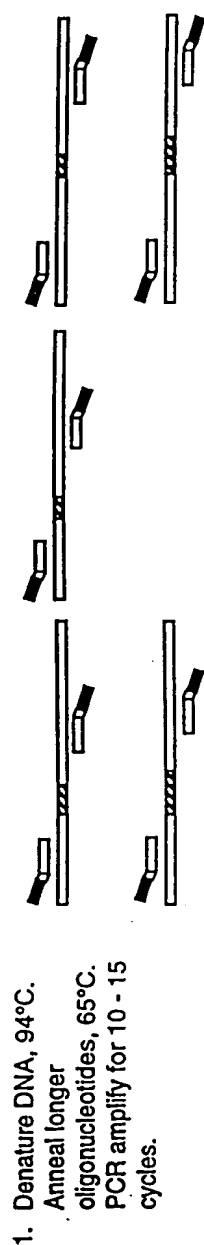


FIG. 23

Primer design for multiplex LDR / PCR

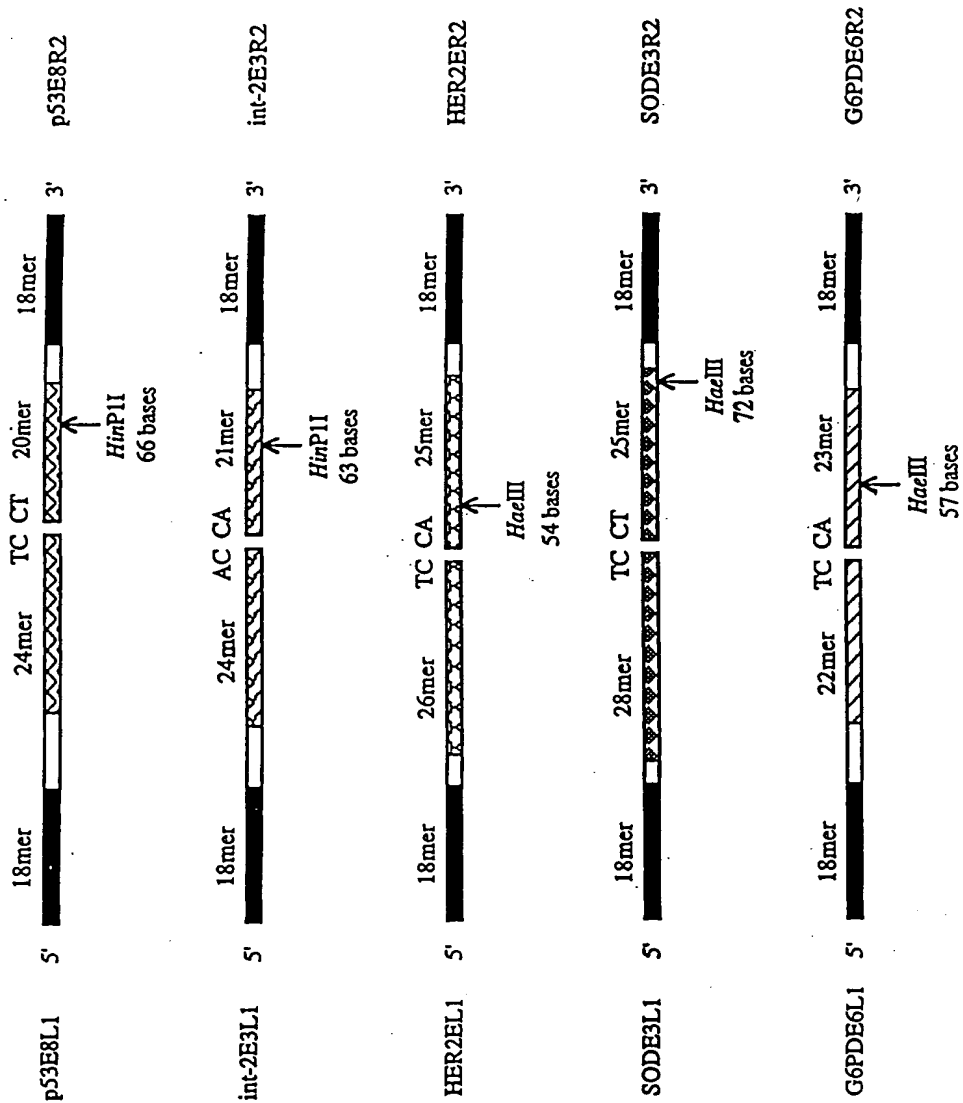


FIG. 24

FIG. 25A

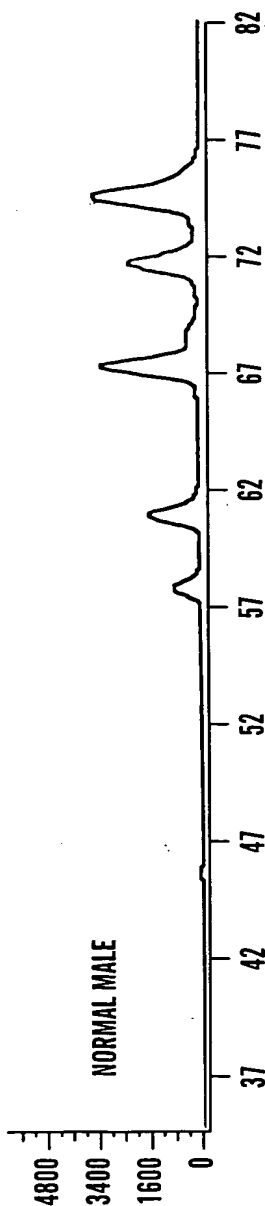


FIG. 25B

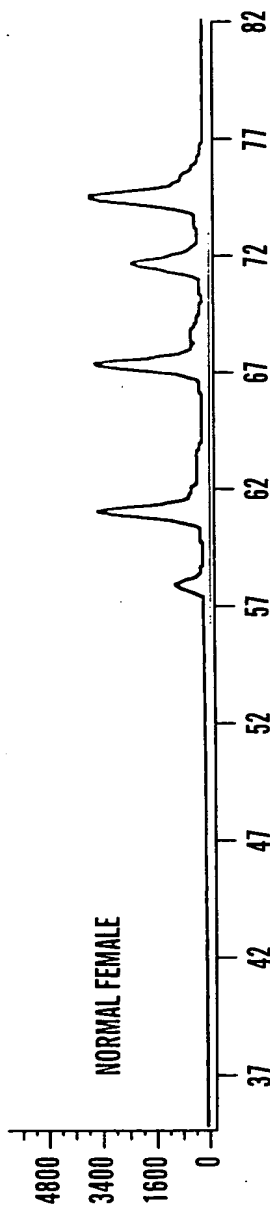


FIG. 25C

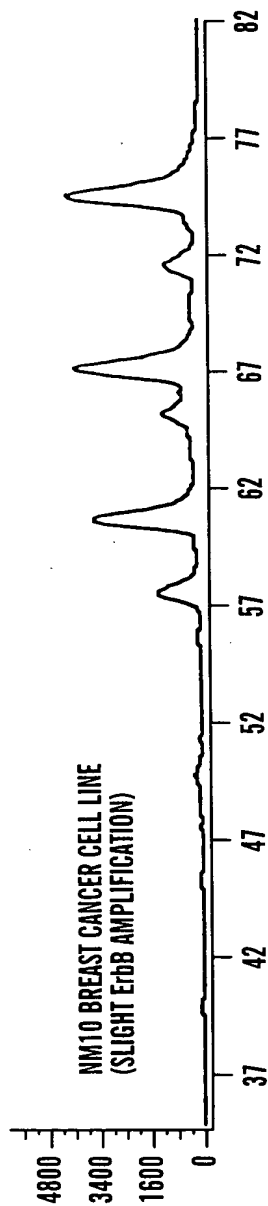


FIG. 25D

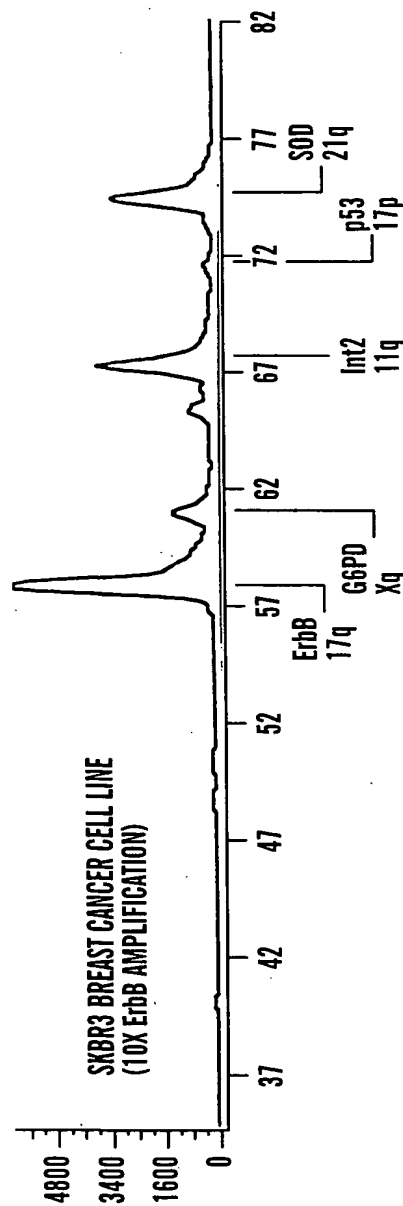


FIG. 26A

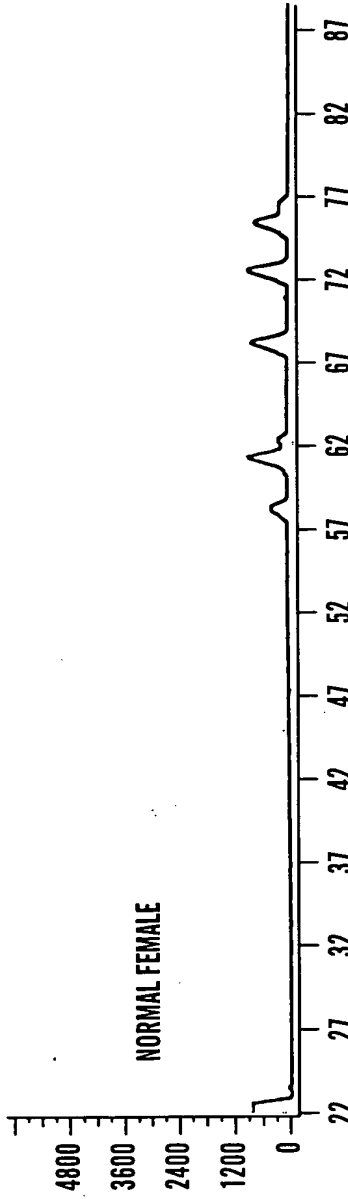


FIG. 26B

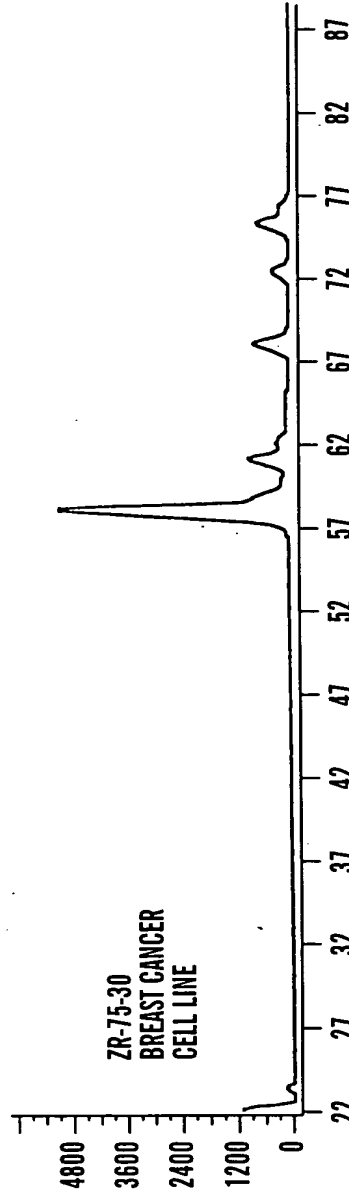


FIG. 26C

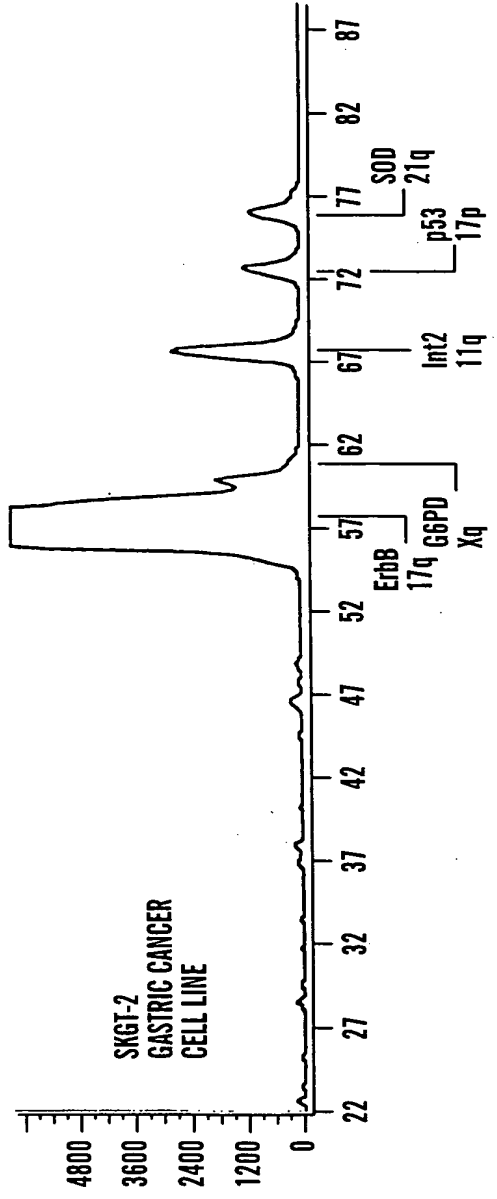


FIG. 27A

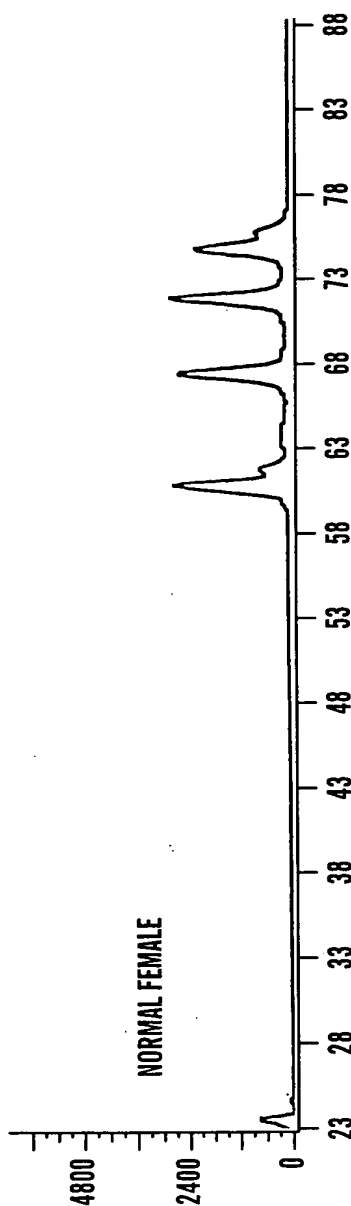


FIG. 27B

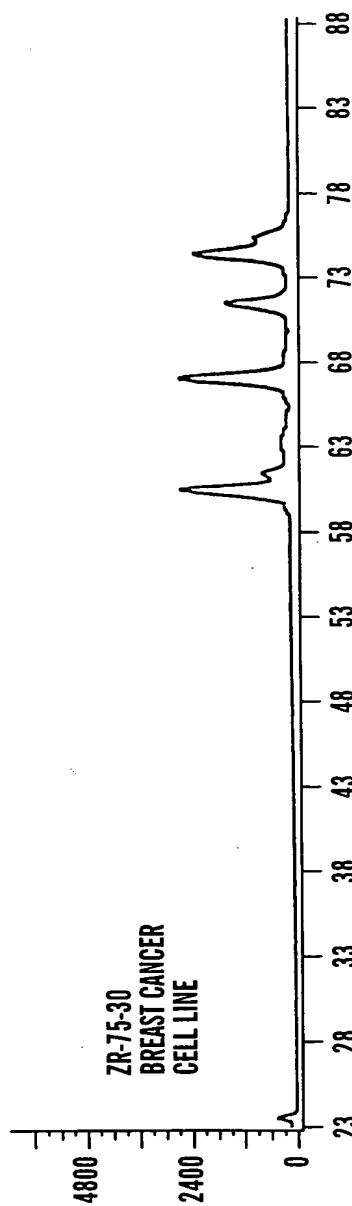
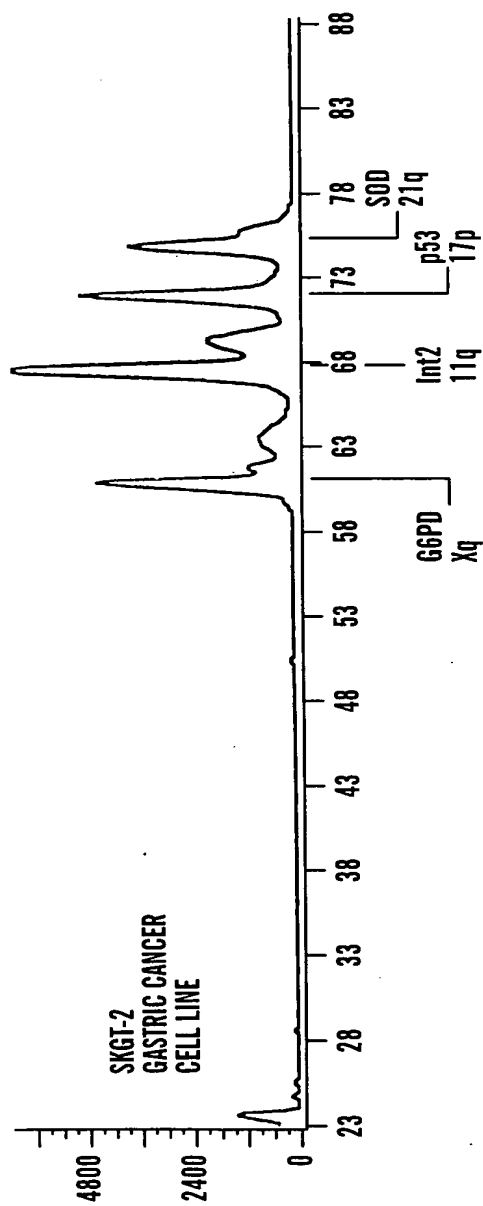


FIG. 27C



28/29

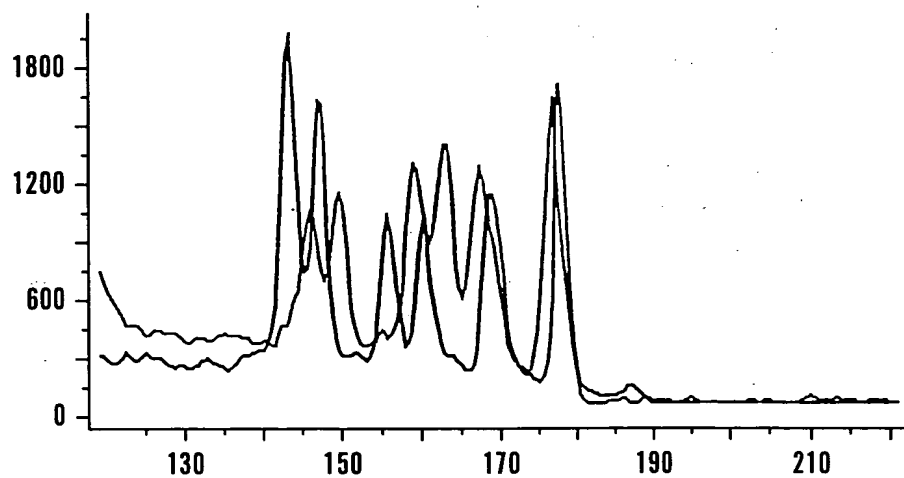


FIG. 28A

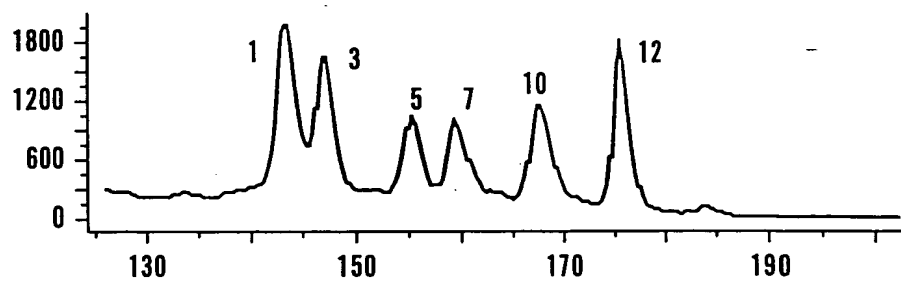


FIG. 28B

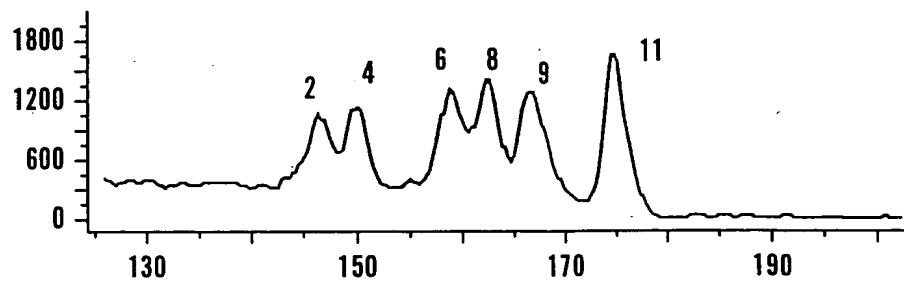


FIG. 28C

29/29

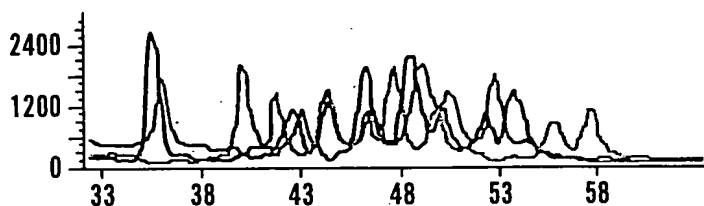


FIG. 29A

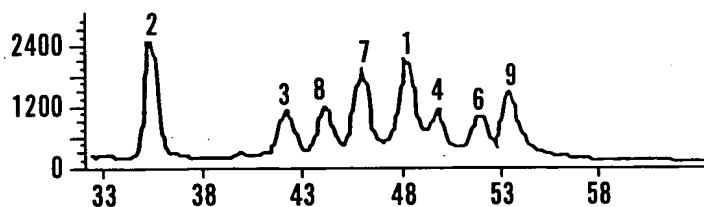


FIG. 29B

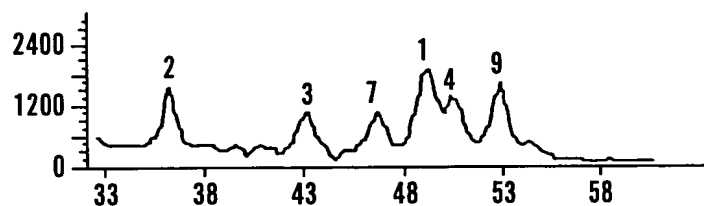


FIG. 29C

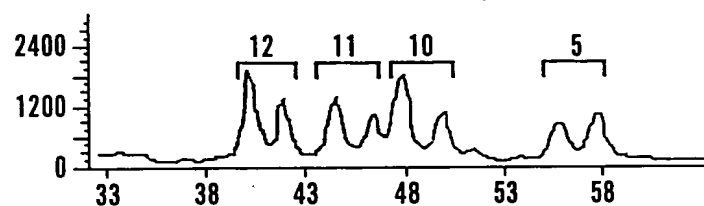


FIG. 29D

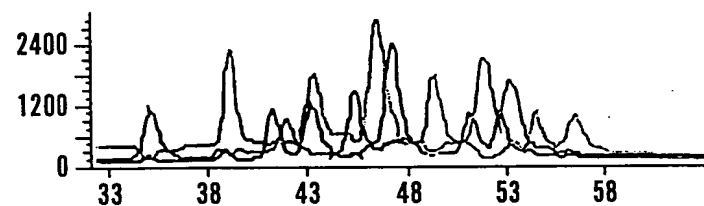


FIG. 29E

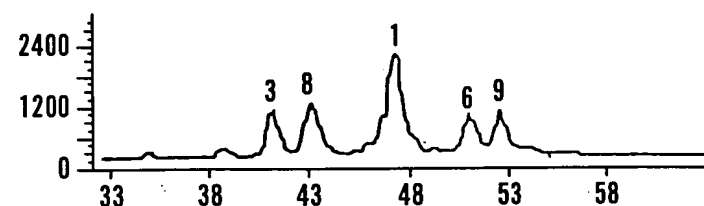


FIG. 29F

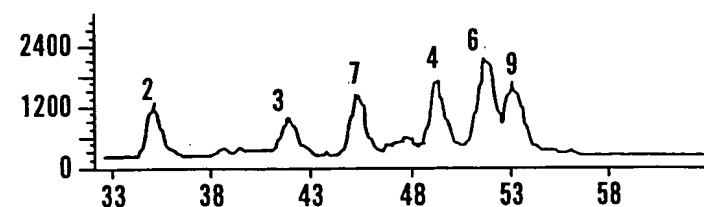


FIG. 29G

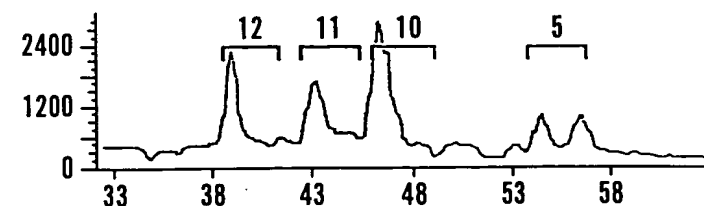


FIG. 29H

FIG. 29A-29H